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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1782.

105

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, *November* 18, 1782.

The Bill, entituled "An Act to amend and render "effectual an Act, entituled "An Act to reſtrain people "from labour on the firſt day of the week," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be tranſcribed for a third Reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *to amend and render effectual an Act, entituled* "An Act to reſtrain people from labour on the firſt "day of the week,"

WHEREAS the reſtraints and proviſions contained in an act of General Aſſembly of the late province of *Pennſylvania*, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and five, entituled "*An Act to "reſtrain people from labour on the firſt day of the week*," have been found defective:

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That it ſhall be the duty of every Sheriff and Coroner, each within his county, and of every Overſeer of the Poor, Superviſor of the Highways of any townſhip, diſtrict or place, and of every Conſtable, and Commiſſioner for paving the ſtreets of the city of *Philadelphia*, each within his reſpective diſtrict, and they are hereby ſeverally required and enjoined to apprehend, without farther or other warrant than this act, any perſon and all perſons, who ſhall offend againſt this act, or the act aforeſaid, in his preſence (other than any known inhabitant of the city, county, townſhips or other diſtrict) and to carry ſuch offender before the next Juſtice, who ſhall proceed to enquire and determine concerning the offence without delay, unleſs the ſaid Juſtice, upon ſecurity being entered with him by recognizance for the appearance of the party charged at another time, ſhall ſee fit to poſtpone ſuch enquiry and determination; and if any perſon, who ſhall be called by any of the officers aforeſaid to aid and aſſiſt him in apprehending any ſuch offender, ſhall, without good cauſe, neglect or refuſe to give his aid and aſſiſtance, every ſuch delinquent ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of *Forty Shillings* or any ſuch offence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be the duty of the officers aforeſaid, and they and each of them are hereby enjoined and required to make information, within three days, to ſome Juſtice of the Peace of the city or county, of the name, places of abode, and offence of every perſon, who ſhall in his preſence tranſgreſs this act, or the aforeſaid act, in all ſuch caſes where he ſhall not forthwith apprehend and carry the delinquent before ſome Juſtice as aforeſaid; and that each and every of the officers aforeſaid, who ſhall neglect the duty of apprehending or informing, as by this act is directed, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of *Forty Shillings* for every ſuch neglect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes where any waggoner, carter, drover or pack-horſe driver ſhall or may be ſtopped and detained for travelling contrary to the directions of this act, and the aforeſaid act, it ſhall be in the power of the Juſtice, before whom ſuch waggoner, carter or drover ſhall be carried, to determine whether his or their travelling on the firſt day of the week be a work of neceſſity or mercy.

Provided always, That, from and after the Day of next, every waggoner, carter, drover or pack-horſe driver, who ſhall be found travelling on the firſt day of the week, ſhall be ſubject to the penalties of this act, and the aforeſaid act, unleſs he or they ſhall produce before ſuch Juſtice a certificate, under the hand of ſome Quarter-Maſter, Commiſſary, or other public Officer, purporting that it is neceſſary for the ſervice of this State, or ſome other State, or of the United States, that ſuch waggoner, carter, drover or pack-horſe driver ſhould travel on the firſt day of the week.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That whenever information ſhall be given to any of the officers aforeſaid of any offence againſt this act, or the aforeſaid act, ſuch officer receiving the information ſhall forthwith apprehend ſuch offender, unleſs he be a known inhabitant of the city, county, townſhip or other diſtrict, and in that caſe ſuch officer ſhall give information, within three days, to ſome Juſtice as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall, by falſe pretences of being in the public ſervice, evade, or attempt to evade the penalties of this act, or the aforeſaid act, every ſuch perſon ſhall, upon conviction in the Court of Quarter-Seſſions of the proper county, and in no other Court, be fined in any ſum not exceeding *Ten Pounds*, if the proſecution be brought within one year after the offence be committed.

AND WHEREAS the driving of carriages paſt houſes of public worſhip, during the time of divine ſervice therein, is highly indecent:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That whoever ſhall preſume to drive, on the firſt day of the week, any coach, chariot, phæton, waggon, cart, chaiſe, dray, or any other kind of carriage, paſt any houſe of public worſhip in the city of *Philadelphia*, during the celebration of divine ſervice, he or ſhe, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of *Thirty Shillings* for every ſuch offence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all the penalties and forfeitures mentioned in this act, or the aforeſaid act, ſhall be levied in a ſummary way, except in the caſe above mentioned, where a fine of *Ten Pounds* is incurred, as demands under *Forty Shillings*, by the warrant of any Juſtice of the Supreme Court, Juſtice of the peace, or Burgeſs of any borough, iſſued and ſerved, if ſaid Juſtice ſhall deem it neceſſary, on the firſt day of the week.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the aforeſaid act, ſo far as it relates to executing proceſs on the firſt day of the week for the purpoſe of preventing travelling on that day, ſhall be and is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the act of the General Aſſembly of this State, paſſed on the thirtieth day of *March*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, entituled "*An "Act for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality*," ſo far as the ſame relates to the obſervation of the firſt day of the week, or Lord's Day, commonly called *Sunday*, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed and made void.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all the penalties and forfeitures that ſhall be incurred by offences either againſt this act, or the act to which it is a ſupplement, ſhall be applied one half to the uſe of the poor of the city, borough or townſhip where ſuch offence is committed, and the other half to the informer.

Provided always, That all proſecutions for any offences againſt this act, or the act aforeſaid, made cognizable before a ſingle Juſtice, upon which information ſhall be made in a month after the day of offending, ſhall be available, notwithſtanding any thing in this or the aforeſaid act, but not afterwards.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19. 1782.

The Bill, entituled "*A Supplement to the Act, entituled* "*An Act impowering the Juſtices to ſettle the Prices of* "*Liquors in Public Houſes, and Provender for Horſes in* "*Public Stables*," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered, That it be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the Act, entituled* "*An Act im-* "*powering the Juſtices to ſettle the Prices of Liquors in* "*Public Houſes, and Provender for Horſes in Public* "*Stables.*"

WHEREAS in the Act, entituled "*An Act im-* "*powering the Juſtices to ſettle the Prices of Li-* "*quors in Public Houſes, and Prœvender for Horſes in Pub-* "*lic Stables*," paſſed the thirty-firſt of *May*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighteen, it is provided and enacted, that the Juſtices of the Peace ſhall have power to fix the prices of all liquors retailed or ſold in public houſes, and all provender for horſes in public ſtables, but no proviſion is therein made for regulating the prices of victuals and lodging, by which, and from a prevailing inattention to the act to which this is a ſupplement, many and great abuſes have ariſen: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That, from and after the paſſing of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices of the Peace of the city of *Philadelphia*, and the reſpective counties of this State, and they are hereby enjoined and required to ſet ſuch reaſonable prices, not only on all liquors retailed, and provender furniſhed by public houſe-keepers, but alſo the ſaid Juſtices ſhall proceed to ſet and affix ſuch reaſonable price on all victuals and lodging at the ſeveral times, and cauſe it to be publiſhed in the ſame manner, as is directed in and by the act to which this is a ſupplement.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any public ale houſe or tavern-keeper, innholder or public ſtable-keeper, ſhall exceed the prices, or any of them, ſo ſet and publiſhed by the Juſtices aforeſaid, and being legally convicted thereof, as directed in the ſaid act, he, ſhe or they, ſo offending, ſhall be ſubjected and liable to the fines, forfeitures and penalties directed to be inflicted for ſuch offences, as mentioned in the ſaid act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any public ale-houſekeeper or retailer of liquor ſhall neglect to procure and ſet up in the moſt public place of his or her houſe, a true bill or liſt of the articles ſo rated, and the different prices annexed, as ſet by the juſtices aforeſaid, within three months after the paſſing of this act, where it ſhall ſtand expoſed to the inſpection of travellers, he, ſhe or they, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit any ſum charged ſuch traveller for liquor, victuals, lodging or provender, any thing in any law heretofore made to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Cheſter, November 24, 1782.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on the Fifth Day of DECEMBER next, will begin the SALE of a large quantity of GOODS (at the COURT-HOUSE in the borough of CHESTER) Such as

SATTINS,	SHALOONS,
STAFFETIES,	White and coloured THREADS,
MODES,	SHOE and KNEE-BUCKLES,
Silk and Scotch GAUZES,	PEN-KNIVES,
DURANTS,	Gilt and metal BUTTONS,

And many other kinds of GOODS too tedious to mention, inported into this State by a certain Joſhua Winters, but ſeized by ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or Tract of good Lime-ſtone LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of East-Whiteland, and county of Cheſter, containing about 150 acres. On the premiſes are a log houſe and barn, a young orchard of grafted fruit, the ſecond year of its bearing, a lime kiln and good quarry, ſix acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, conveniencies for water-works, as the Valley-creek runs through the premiſes, a ſufficiency of excellent timber land, the arable land of the beſt quality, as it has been limed twice within theſe ſeven years, and produces great crops. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, adjoining the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber,

Nov. 13. † BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, jun.

LETTER II.

In ANSWER to the CITIZEN of RHODE-ISLAND on the five per cent. duty.

IN my former letter I mentioned the purpoſe for which the five per cent. duty is levied; namely, as a fund for the payment of the intereſt and principal of ſuch debts as are, or may be contracted, abroad or at home, for the defence of the United States. I am now to ſhew the convenience and equality of the mode; which I ſhall preface with a few occaſional obſervations.

In this country, where every State is intereſted alike in the event of the war, and almoſt every man in it ſtands in the ſame predicament, there ought to be no occaſion for perſuaſion; and I might as well expect that the Citizen of Rhode-Iſland ſhould undertake to perſuade me to my duty, as that I ſhould endeavour to perſuade him. In proportion to our different circumſtances, whatever they may be, we muſt be proportionably affected by a five per cent. duty. I can aſſure him too, that I am no public creditor, and therefore can have no individual intereſt in what I am writing. But I have the honor, intereſt and happineſs of a new and infant world at heart. She has done great things, and it would be a thouſand pities to diminiſh that greatneſs, by any thing that is little.

In ſpeaking on this part of the ſubject, I put our foreign debt totally out of the queſtion; becauſe that is what we are all agreed in, and makes no part of the argument. It was contracted in hard money, and the value of it permanent. But we have a ſpecies of internal debt among us, the value of which is unfixed, and admits of injury either way, and therefore it is neceſſary to aſcertain it as preciſely as poſſible, and ſettle it, leſt the fair and real creditor ſhould involve his fate with the rapacious claimant, and thereby be expoſed to ſuffer on the one hand, or that the public ſhould pay more than they have a right to pay on the other.

I am ſenſible that I look with an equal impartiality towards both, and as I do not wiſh to pay too little, ſo neither would I pay too much. If the creditor has his intereſt to take care of, the debtor has his honor to preſerve, and the loſs to the one is full as ſevere as to the other. The States might appoint a general Committee of Accounts, to meet, adjuſt and ſettle all kinds of claims, prior to the commencement of the preſent ſyſtem of finance.

But in the mean time, let us make the neceſſary proviſion for diſcharging what is really due, and ſupporting our reputation, and not embarraſs that which is right with that which is wrong. What I cannot but blame the Citizen of Rhode-Iſland for, is his ſtating the matter erroneouſly, and treating it both imprudently and unfairly. He has brought caſes into the queſtion which are totally foreign to it, and avoided the points which he might have ſpoken upon.

Two things only are neceſſary---The ſettlement of the public accounts, and the means of paying them off; and the queſtion before us affords no other points. We did not undertake the defence of the country againſt a vindictive and powerful enemy, without knowing that it would be attended with many and unavoidable expences; and we have proſpered in that defence equal to our utmoſt expectations, and far better than we many times had reaſon to hope for. It was by the united efforts of all America, which, like a bundle of rods, could not only not be broken, but were capable of chaſtiſing, that this happineſs has been effected, and by which it is ſtill ſecured; and as the caſe before us is of the nature of an united effort, we cannot too ſeriouſly impreſs ourſelves with that idea and principle of union by which we roſe into greatneſs, and are known by to the reſt of the univerſe. It is our Magna Charta----our anchor in the world of empires.

Since then our condition and preſervation require money, can there be a more equal and eaſier way of raiſing the ſum required for the diſcharge of theſe accounts than a duty of five per cent. on foreign imported goods? If the duty produces an overplus, ſo much the better, for the ſoldier wants it; he likewiſe is a creditor. If it ſhould not raiſe enough, pay it as far as it will go, by the beſt method that can be deviſed, and let both the public and the creditors know the ſums received and paid, and to whom and for what.

The duty then, I ſay, of five per cent. lights equally on all the States according to their ſeveral abilities. For it is not which States import the moſt or leaſt, but which, from their degrees of opulence or populouſneſs, conſume the moſt or leaſt, that aſcertain the quantity they ſeverally bring towards the fund. Rhode-Iſland will pay but a ſmall ſhare of the duty, becauſe ſhe will conſume but little; and all that ſhe imports, more than ſhe conſumes, is eventually paid by ſome other neighbouring States, and not by her.

If in America we had but one port, ſtill the inhabitants of the State where that port was would pay no more of the five per cent. duty than in the preſent caſe; that is, they would pay only for what they conſumed; and the States, which had no port, might pay much more duty than that which had, becauſe they might ſeverally conſume more. In this caſe, every man throughout the United States would be aſſeſſed his five per cent. duty at one place; becauſe there could be but one place of collection; and, conſequently, the monies ſo raiſed upon the whole cannot be carried to the credit of the State in which it is collected; and this ſingle obſervation overſets one objection which I have heard Rhode-Iſland has made.

It is a great convenience to a State to be ſituated ſo near the water, as to be eaſed of the expence of land carriage for foreign goods. This alone is far more than the duty of five per cent: and perſons ſo conveniently circumſtanced ſhould, of all people, be the laſt to object.

Rhode-Iſland, by her ſituation, enjoys ſome ſuperior benefits in the union. Cloſely connected with the ſea, ſhe derives advantages under its flag, its commiſſions and paſs-ports, which the inhabitants of more remote places do not; and many reaſons will, upon reflection, occur to ſhew, that her objections are not only wrongly founded, but wrongly judged of.

The Citizen of Rhode-Iſland has ſaid that the duty of five per cent. will fall unequally. It is eaſy to ſay any thing. But he has not advanced a ſingle caſe or argument to prove it, which he certainly would, if he could have diſcovered any. He has likewiſe ſaid many other things; but he has only ſaid them, and left them to ſhift for themſelves. Now a man ought never to leave an aſſertion to ſhift for itſelf. It is like turning out a ſickly infant to beg a home in other people's houſes.

But there is one thing which this gentleman has not ſaid; for he has not attempted to ſhew an eaſier way of raiſing the money, and he knows, full as well as I do, that the ſituation of a country at war requires money. But I can tell him the reaſon why he has been ſilent on this head; it is becauſe he cannot deviſe an

easier way, nor any that so well suits the circumstances of Rhode-Island; because, being considerably in the line of commerce, she can easier raise it through that medium, than through any other. And this brings me to shew the convenience and lightness of the five per cent. duty, so far as respects the individuals in any or all the States.

As a tax, it will scarcely be felt. The utmost difference it can make will be very little more than a half-penny in the shilling, and in the fluctuation of trade, it will be insensibly lost; for there is scarcely a day that passes over our heads, but in which the rise or fall in prices is much greater; and it will so naturally and easily divide and circulate itself through the community, that its productiveness will arise from the universality of its operation.

It will likewise be found not only the lightest of all other modes of raising money, but the most convenient; for it operates with the ease of a tax in kind, without any of its difficulties and incumbrances. The man who might be scarce of money, has still money's worth; he comes to market, and, by such means as are most convenient to himself, disposes of it, and procures, in the lieu thereof, such imported articles as he has occasion for, and in that exchange he pays his portion of the duty, without any other trouble.

It is likewise that kind of a duty which a man may pay or not; because he may chuse whether he will wear or consume foreign articles. It is a duty too which the consumer is never *called upon* to pay; because whenever it suits him he goes to buy, and not before, and there ends the matter.

It is a duty which is the most easy collected, because it is collected but in few places, and in the lump, without rambling over the world for it, and requires but few persons, and may be done at a small expence; and I am perswaded that when the States find the convenience of this mode in preference to others, they will be inclined to throw some of their present taxes into the same channel. I have observed that the last convinced is often the most effectually convinced; and notwithstanding what the gentleman, who stiles himself a Citizen of Rhode-Island, has said, the State will have other opinions. Now as what this gentleman first advanced *respecting* a perpetual revenue in the hands of an executive power is, in our situation, as a true and pure Republic, futile and perfectly unapplicable, for the reasons advanced in my former letter, and as the weight of the duty is scarcely to be mentioned, and as the method is easier than any other which can be devised, and falls equally on all the States, and on the individuals in each State, according to their several abilities, I should be glad to know what objections he has to it, or can advance, for at present he has supported none. He contented himself with stating a question at first setting out, which all America was agreed to before he put it, and consequently could be no question at all.

I observe his pieces are interspersed with confused notions on government. His meaning may be good, and I have no reason to believe it is not; but, for want of distinguishing one sort of government from another, he draws conclusions which suit neither.

He does not see the difference between a country, like England, where scarcely one man in a hundred is an elector, and this country, where every man is an elector, and may likewise be elected. Nor yet between the Parliament of England (one house of which, the Peers, is perpetual, and the vacancies filled up by the Crown, and the other removeable only in seven years) and our constitutional governments, the representatives under which, both legislative and executive, are annually chosen by ourselves in most instances. Nor yet between the executive power possessed by the Crown, not to be touched at all, be it in hands ever so vicious, extravagant or ignorant, and the Congress of America, which, as Members, are removeable at pleasure, and must be chosen every year. In short, he does not see the difference between the one country wrapt up in the most absurd species of slavery, and the other possessing and enjoying all their natural and civil rights; and thus, by carrying the jealousies necessary in people under a Monarchy into the Constitutions of a Republic, he degrades the virtue on which Republics are founded.

But there is an observation which this gentleman throws out, and likewise a second observation under another signature, both of which have considerable weight, and on which I shall offer some remarks.

The one is a quotation from Montesquieu, which was introduced into a former declaration of Congress, and is in these words: "When the power of making laws, and the power of "executing them, are united in the *same person*, or the *same body* "of Magistrates, there can be no liberty; because apprehen-"sions may arise, lest the same Monarch or Senate should enact "tyrannical laws, to execute them in a tyrannical manner."

I shall pay all the regard to this quotation which the citizen of Rhode-Island wishes to be paid. Though, by the bye, it is very easy to see that Montesquieu means a power perpetually *existing* in the *same person* or *persons*, and not a power *vested* in those who are removeable at pleasure. I wish those who quote Montesquieu would strictly regard his applications. It was very properly said by Congress to Britain, whose government over us was absolute, but cannot be said by us to ourselves.

The other observation which I allude to is in Mr. Bradford's paper of November 16th, in these words:----"No two States," says the writer, "have agreed on the measure (meaning the five "per cent. duty) without particular provisoes and limitations of "their own, differing from the others; it is, therefore, impos-"sible that a regular systematical collection of the duties should "take place, unless those limitations and provisoes are first re-"moved."

Now these two observations, taken either separately or collectively, may be of use to us. They naturally apply to something wanting, and something defective. We want some laws which Congress cannot make, and when the States attempt them they are imperfect. Certainly then the whole of our system is not yet compleat.

The United States are, as Mr. Burke very justly stiles them, "The greatest Commonwealth on the face of the earth." * But all Commonwealths must have some laws in common, which regulate, preserve and protect the whole.

What would the sovereignty of any one individual State be, if left to itself, to contend with a foreign power. It is on our united sovereignty that our greatness and safety, and the security of our foreign commerce rest. This united sovereignty, then, must be something more than a name; and requires to be as compleatly organized for the line it is to act in, as that of any individual State, and, if any thing, more so, because more depends upon it.

Every man in America stands in a two-fold order of citizenship. He is a citizen of the State he lives in, and of the United States; and without justly and truly supporting his citizenship in the latter, he will inevitably sacrifice the former. By his rank in the one, he is made secure with his neighbours; by the other, with the world. The one protects his domestic safety and property from internal robbers and injustice; the other his foreign and remote property from piracy and invasion, and puts him on a rank with other nations. Certainly, then, the one, like the other, must not and cannot be trusted to pleasure and caprice, lest, in the display of local authority, we forget the great line that made us great, and must keep us so.

In introducing these remarks I have followed a thought naturally arising from the observations made by the Citizen of Rhode-Island, and I find that experience begins to suggest the idea of an inadequacy in our confederated system to several cases which must necessarily happen; what I mean is, that the confederation is not adapted to fit all the cases which the empire of the United States, in the course of her sovereignty, may experience; and the case before us shews that it is not adequate to every purpose of internal benefit and commercial regulation.

Several new and important matters have arisen since the confederation was formed. The entering into foreign alliances and treaties of commerce. The borrowing foreign loans. The cessation of the emissions of the paper currency. The raising the supplies by taxes, and several others which might be enumerated. But as nothing can happen to which we are not equal, the thing necessary is to think wisely and deliberately of them, and provide accordingly.

A Friend to Rhode Island and the Union.

* *See Mr. Burke's Speech on the Case of Mr. Laurens, December 27th, 1781, in the Parliamentary Debates, Page 185.*

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

By giving the enclosed copy of a genuine letter from a Member of Assembly to his friend in --------- county, a place in your paper, you will oblige many of your readers.

DEAR COLONEL,

I WOULD have wrote to you sooner, agreeable to my promise, but not having time till now to give you a full account of public matters, I hope you will excuse my long silence. I shall now gratify your curiosity, by letting you into a detail of the principal matters that have been carried on in the House.

The late law for compelling the members to attend punctually had its desired effect. We made a House in three days after the time appointed by the constitution for our meeting. Mr. Reed's party opened the session with an attempt to throw Mr. Muhlenberg out of the chair. This was looked upon by our friends as a signal for the renewal of the disputes of last year. There cannot be a better man than Mr. Muhlenberg, nor a man more qualified for the Speaker of a public Assembly. The attempt to turn him out of the chair was viewed as an act cruel in its nature (for it would have confirmed all the slanders that had been published against him) and as tending to shew the Germans, that we did not mean they should ever share in the honors of the State. We therefore united to continue him as Speaker, and we happily carried him by a majority of four votes. Joseph Montgomery was opposed to him, who is a brother-in-law to Mr. Reed, and violently attached to his measures and party.

The next thing we did was to choose our President and Vice-President. Mr. Dickinson and General Potter were the candidates for the Chair of the State. The former was carried by a majority of nine votes. I dare say you are astonished that General Potter should ever think of being run for Governor of Pennsylvania. He was once a tolerable clever man, but he is so altered by keeping company with Reed's party, that he is quite a different man from what we once knew him. At no time of his life was he ever qualified to be a great man. You know how very illiterate he is. He can hardly spell his own name. But he has made himself ridiculous in the eyes of every body, by attaching himself to one Osborne, an Irish lad, who came over here two or three years ago. This fellow came to this city an entire stranger. He says he is a lawyer, but I believe he took up the trade in this country. There is a most scandalous story propagated about him, which has never been contradicted. Potter, under all these disadvantages in respect to character, has made him his Aid-de-Camp, and Solicitor in the great cause between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, and appears with him at all times as his friend and companion.

I have but a slight acquaintance with Mr. Dickinson, having been but once in his company, but I have long admired his character. The pieces published against him are all false and scandalous, as will appear in a little while; for I am told he is preparing to lay before the State a true account of his conduct in 1776. The appointment of this man does honor to us in the eyes of every body, and I have no doubt will have an effect upon our enemies. What can they expect, when they see a man of the first character among us at the head of the government, and how will ever they think of making us give up our independence, when they see a man, who once opposed it, taking an oath to support it with his life and fortune.

The papers will tell you that General Ewing is Vice-President. This would not have happened, if Potter had not had the weakness to oppose himself to Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Ewing seems an honest, independent man, and every body seems pleased with him.

I cannot help taking notice, that both these appointments were received with the utmost pleasure by the inhabitants of Philadelphia. A greater number of people attended the proclamation, than ever was seen before upon a like occasion, and testified a degree of joy, by repeated huzza's, that shewed their entire approbation of what we had done. Indeed, many people assured me they had never seen so much and such universal joy in the city of Philadelphia since the taking of Lord Cornwallis.

You will see in the papers, addresses to General Potter from a number of militia officers. They seem to hold up his services in the field as a reason why he ought to have been Governor. I have no objections to seeing military men treated with respect, and I think a good soldier, when he acts the part of a good citizen, is the first character in the world; but I think to found dominion in arms is as absurd, as it would be to found dominion in grace, agreeable to the notions of our neighbour Alexander -----. If great services in the army are to command civil power, then the officers of the Pennsylvania line will have a better right to govern the State when they come home than any of us, for they have been constantly in the field for these seven years. There is but one origin of power in a free country, and that is, THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE, or their REPRESENTATIVES, and it is absurd, as well as treasonable, to oppose it. I hope the brave men who have risqued their lives in the field, under equal circumstances, will always have the preference in the opinions of rulers and the people; but I should be sorry to see a man raised to the first honors of the State, who had no other quality to recommend him than bravery. At this rate, a brave Serjeant or Corporal, or even a brave dragoon horse, might put in a claim to be made a Governor.

The papers will inform you who our new delegates are. I am acquainted with none of them but Mr. Wilson and John Montgomery, but they all bear excellent characters as good whigs, and honest, sensible men. General M'Kean, whom you knew at Trenton, is much thought of, and I believe will be very useful in the Congress.

I have not time to say any thing of our new laws. The taxes will not be more than half as heavy this year as last. We shall raise money to pay the interest on the Loan-Office Certificates, and on other public debts. We intend to do our utmost to recover and establish public credit in the State.

Herewith you will receive the four last numbers of Bailey's paper. It is, as usual, full of scandal against the best men in the State; but nobody minds it here. The writers in it are, principally, Potter's friend Osborne,---Jonathan Sergeant,---one Claijon, General Gates's Secretary,---Justice Bryan,---one Freneau, a poet,---and a few others, most of whom are strangers in the State. It is a disgrace to us, to have such a scandalous paper printed in the City. It is called the sink of scandal by some people, and it has lately got the name of Bailey's Chamber-pot.

No wonder Reed's party winch so much. Every day discovers some new villainy of his party. The waste of public money is shocking. You have heard of Matlack's affair. A hundred other affairs as black are coming out. Indeed, these fellows are like a gang of robbers; they have made their fortunes out of us, while our poor army has been starving. What do you think of Reed and his Council paying the Pennsylvania Line with State Money, when it was at Three for One, and paying themselves, and even their door-keeper, in Gold and Silver? What do you think of some of the men who were in power in 1779 drawing supplies for their tables out of the State Store, that was allotted *only* for the officers and soldiers? Reed has made his fortune out of the government. He got Dr. Hutchinson to bid for one of Galloway's farms on Schuylkill for him while he was President, and he has bought nobody can tell how much of the Province Island. I cannot tell you how much this man is despised in this City. The queries we saw some time ago in Oswald's paper, about his wanting to go over to the English in 1776, General Cadwallader is willing to swear to. But his conduct is all of a piece. I never had any opinion of him since I heard of his sending Mrs. Yard, a tory lady, privately to Governor Johnstone in New-York with a note, after he had attempted to bribe him. It seems he never took the oath of allegiance to this State till October 1778. He and Sergeant are trying to kick up a dust; but the people won't be gulled with them any longer. Reed, it is said, intends to leave the State. It will be the only good thing he ever did for it. I don't think with many people that he is bribed, for I believe the British would not trust him now; but I am sure, if he had been bribed, he could not have done more than he has done to favour the designs of the British, in making us weary of our independence and of our Constitution, and to make us wish to become subjects a second time to the King of Britain.

The pieces, signed Valerius, are supposed to be wrote by Mr. ---------. The poor creature seems in an agony, and no wonder; for Mr. Dickinson, at the head of the Council, will soon lay open all the rogueries of his administration. He talks of corruption. This is enough to sicken one. The whole party may say to corruption, "Thou art my brother." Many of these very fellows, who are making such a noise about their whiggism in 1776, I myself knew to be lazy, sculking creatures. But what signifies all the fighting and talking in the world, if men are not honest, and plunder their country. It is like fasting and praying in religion, without good works. If we don't make examples of some of these fellows, we shall be ruined; and, instead of bawling in the manner they are doing, they might think themselves well off to escape with only the loss of their ears.

Potter's addresses and answers, it is thought, are all wrote in this city by one hand. The creature will do any thing he is bid.

They make a mighty noise in their papers about our eating and drinking with the citizens of Philadelphia; but they forget the time when Reed bought them by wholesale with his dinners, and a present of £1000. into the bargain. We have got a President now, who never interferes with any of our elections. This was not the case when Reed was Governor. You know the story of his meeting his party at the Cross Keys Tavern, and drinking toddy with them, while he directed them who to make Delegates.

They have said and printed a great deal about our bringing the tories back, and restoring them their estates. Nothing, I can assure you, can be further from the truth. For my part, I had rather never have peace with Great Britain, than have it upon such base terms; and I believe the idea never entered any man's brain in the Assembly. But you know the art and wickedness of the party, and that they stick at nothing to carry their points. They know in their hearts that the report is false, but they propagate it only to make us odious to the people. They know that the liberties and independence of Pennsylvania are as safe in our hands as in their own. You and I think they are a great deal safer. I am sure we have many of the earliest and steadiest whigs on our side of the question. Men, who from their abilities, situations and stations, have done and suffered most for their country. Look at the Pennsylvania line; they almost to a man think with us. But because we are not willing to give Council power to hang or banish all the Tories and Quakers who live peaceably among us, and submit to the laws, why truly we are called tories. You may rest satisfied, that, instead of restoring the tories or their estates, we think of nothing more than making our late rulers, and their tools, restore the money that they have unjustly taken out of the public Treasury. This is the only kind of restoring that I hope will ever take place in Pennsylvania.

Thus have I fulfilled my promise. If the session should last much longer, I shall write you again. You may shew this letter to John ----- and David ---, who are great sticklers for that party. It is all true, and when I return, if they doubt it, I shall swear to it. With real regard to you and yours, I am, dear Colonel,

Your friend and humble servant,

---------- --------.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1782.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, Esq; Second Justice, the Hon. John Evans, Esq; Third Justice, and the Hon. George Bryan, Esq; Fourth Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their precept, bearing date the nineteenth day of August last, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the sixteenth of December next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners, Escheators and Constables, within the said city and county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done: Also, all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said city and county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the twenty seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, and in the seventh year of American independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia County, 3d day of 12th Month, 1782.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A Valuable PLANTATION,

Through which a constant Stream of Water runs, whereon is a good MERCHANT-MILL. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JACOB LUTZ, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts proved, within three weeks from the date hereof, in order to be adjusted, by

JOHN WEAVER and
PHILIP CLUMBERG, } Executors.

Dec. 3, 1782.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in the night of the 27th of November last, a bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, trots, paces and canters well, one hind foot white, shod before; she has a small scar on her buttock. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her to the subscriber, in Uwchland township, Chester county, shall receive half the above reward, and for taking up the Thief, and securing him so as to be brought to Justice, shall receive the remainder, paid by

December 2, 1782. ¶ WILLIAM OWEN.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, August 27.

We hear, from the beſt authority, that the Earl of Charlemont was offered, and ſolicited to accept of the command of the five Fencible Regiments of Ireland, as Captain General, but, to his immortal honour, refuſed to have any thing to do with an affair that ſcented ſo much of the---Job.

Auguſt 29. The Colonels of the Iriſh Fencibles were yeſterday announced in form at the Caſtle, and are as follows:

R. Talbot, Eſq; co. Dublin.
M. Archdall, Eſq; co. Fermanah.
T. Dawſon, Eſq; co. Armagh.
W. K. Trench, Eſq; co. Galway.
A. Blennerhaſſet, Eſq; co. Kerry.
Lord Inchiquin, co. Kerry.

It was much the wiſh of Adminiſtration, that ſo popular and uniformly reſpectable a character as Mr. Ogle ſhould have accepted one of the corps of Fencibles. This gentleman was ſounded more than once, but could not be prevailed upon to give the leaſt countenance to this new mode of *national* and *conſtitutional* defence.

As not a tenth part of our Repreſentatives, who are *Volunteers*, can or will accept commiſſions of any conſequence in the Fencible regiments, it is not to be doubted but the ſubject of them will be moſt warmly taken up at the opening of the next ſeſſions, and a vote paſs againſt making any proviſion for their ſupport.

The lure thrown out by ſome perſons, who may be juſtly called *kidnappers* of volunteers, in order to ſeduce the privates of volunteer corps to enliſt for the Fencible regiments, is an intimation that they will probably ſoon become Enſigns or Lieutenants. This trap hath already ſucceeded with a few unſuſpecting and wavering young men; but it is to be hoped ſo mean an artifice will ſpeedily be ſeen through, and duly reprobated.

It is whiſpered, that a National Volunteer Committee will be ſoon appointed, in order accurately to aſcertain the names of ſuch volunteers who ſhall quit the free and independent ſtandard of their country for the hire of a ſlave. The conduct to be adopted in conſequence of ſuch information to the Committee muſt be left to future determination.

Unhappy animoſities, ſays a correſpondent, between volunteers, in conſequence of the Fencible regiments, are much to be dreaded. The gibes of---"that is a *Fencible* Volunteer---*mercenary* Volunteer---a *miniſterial* Volunteer, &c. will be uppermoſt on many occaſions; the conſequences may eaſily be foreſeen.

Suppoſing, ſaith another correſpondent, that the Fencible regiments are entirely to be made up of volunteers, five or ſix thouſand will be the moſt that can be ſeduced from virtuous independency. What opinion eighty thouſand *other* volunteers will entertain of them, ſpirited reſolutions will probably ſoon demonſtrate.

It is affirmed, that ſeveral corps of volunteers are preparing to come forward with declarations, not to accept any commiſſion, nor any of their privates to enliſt in the Fencible regiments to be raiſed in this kingdom. The firſt reſolves on this intereſting ſubject will merit the warmeſt tribute of gratitude from their countrymen, who wiſh to be defended by *freewill* ſons of Mars, not by *mercenary apoſtates*.

Sept. 10. If the Lord Lieutenant arrives to morrow there will not be a ſervant in livery at the Caſtle to receive him. The Caſtle woollen-draper, in the extacy of his joy for being appointed to that office, unfortunately left at Cheſter the *pattern coat*; ſo that the gentlemen of the thimble are at preſent the only people in *waiting* to receive his Excellency.

NEW-YORK, *November* 26.

On Sunday laſt the ſchooner Lively, Captain Forſyth, arrived here in 22 days from St. Lucia: Letters from that iſland inform us of the arrival at Martinique of two French ſhips of the line, and one of 50 guns, with a number of large tranſports, having on board 5000 men; and that his Majeſty's ſhip Argo had carried into St. Lucia one of the ſaid fleet, armed en flute, with ſtores and 200 ſoldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 4.

The following Intelligence is extracted from Rivington's Royal Gazette.

NEW-YORK, November 30.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived his Majeſty's frigate Cerberus, Sir Jacob Wheate, Bart. Commander, ſafely convoying the Steady and Supply ſtoreſhips, four navy victuallers, eight tranſports, and the brig Iris, Captain Caldclough, laden with dry goods, viands, &c. they had ſeven weeks paſſage, and were to be followed in two or three days by the Pacquet; the letters mention that by the lateſt information from Gibraltar, General Elliot had declared he could hold that poſt four months againſt all the force the enemy might employ. Lord Shelburne and the King's friends daily gain ſtrength from the acceſſion of the moſt reſpectable Senators in both Houſes of Parliament, whoſe ſeſſion it was expected would be much more ſerene than of late years; the minds of people, hitherto abſurdly diſpoſed to favour the American revolt, had become weaned by the laſt ſummer's treatment of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, and their conciliatory overtures: That the force of the French and Spaniſh fleets (lying in Algeziras Bay, exhibiting a ſhew of oppoſition to Lord Howe's relief of Gibraltar) was much exaggerated, as great numbers were in bad condition, unfit for battle, weakly manned, and out of trim for ſailing. The Britiſh fleet departed full of ſpirit and confidence under Admirals Howe, Barrington, Alexander Hood, Richard Hughes, Mark Millbank, and Commodore Hotham, a ſquadron admirably appointed in every article for conqueſt, and conſiſting in real ſtrength ſufficient to engage a force ſuperior to that which may contend for the conqueſt of Gibraltar.

On Friday evening arrived the Vulture, Capt. Le Hearne, in ſeven days from Charleſtown. By letters from thence we learn, that about 3000 of the loyal inhabitants had departed from thence for the iſland of Jamaica, and the ſame number for St. Auguſtine; that a ſurprize of Fort Johnſon had been attempted, the rebels repulſed, a wounded officer and ſome priſoners taken. A number of violent rebels had been turned out of town, their inſolence to government, and the danger apprehended from their malignity, called for this neceſſary meaſure. A number of gentlemen had obtained Mr. Mathews's permiſſion to remain with their effects in the city, ſhould the Britiſh troops be ordered to remove from thence. The 63d and 64th regiments, it is ſaid, had ſailed from Carolina. The Adamant was appointed to ſail with a convoy for Britain, the firſt day of December. The Aſſurance man of war, Capt. Swiney, had taken a fine ſhip with 22 nine-pounders, firſt voyage, with 22000 dollars, and a load of ſugar, from Havanna for Maryland; the ſhip alone ſold at Charleſtown for 16000 guineas.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated Oct. 5.

"The language of Government runs highly in favour of the Loyaliſts, and their patron, Governor Franklin, has been very agreeably received in the Royal cloſet, in the Cabinet Council, introduced to both by a noble Lord, who, on the 2d of October, *again* declared he never would accede to the diſmembering any part of the Britiſh Empire. Reſpecting the leaving of poſts in America, you will find that Charleſtown will be the laſt devoted to that fate. The diſſentions among the Northern kingdoms, all of them inimical to Holland, will, it is generally ſuppoſed, produce a good peace in the winter, as the Dutch *muſt* ſubmit to a reconciliation with Britain, or contend againſt all thoſe maritime powers; this augurs very *unfavourably* to the Independence of America."

His Excellency Governor Franklin preſented to his Majeſty, at the Levee, an Addreſs from the Loyaliſts at New-York, on the 3d of October.

Further Advices, brought by the Iris, Capt. Caldclough.

LONDON, October 7.

Tueſday next both Houſes of Parliament will be further prorogued until Tueſday the 26th of November.

The reaſon of delaying the meeting of Parliament until the latter end of November is, that there may be leſs time for declamation, the real buſineſs of the nation being the great object of the preſent Premier. Timidity was the rock on which Lord North was wrecked, and therefore the now cabinet are determined not to be frighted from their duty by any patriotic ſtorm whatſoever.

They write from the Hague, that the Stadtholder is indefatigable in equipping their fleet, which is certainly to ſail in a few days.

There has not been ſo ſevere an hurricane as that in which the Jamaica fleet ſuffered, ſince 1780. There are accounts of five ſhips having foundered, and three taken by rebel privateers; almoſt all the crews of the ſhips that went down were loſt.

A gentleman who arrived in town yeſterday from the Hague ſays, a report prevailed, that the Daniſh Ambaſſador had ordered all his tradeſmens bills to be paid off, and it was thought he would ſoon return home. However, it is added, that he has once more requeſted a final anſwer, whether a reſtitution will be made for the late inſults offered to the Daniſh flag, but no reply has yet been given.

The negociation for a peace is at preſent at a ſtand at the Court of France, where frequent conferences are held between Mr. Fitzherbert, and the French and Spaniſh Miniſters, but nothing further can be done till the return of the meſſenger diſpatched by Mr. Fitzherbert to England, with an anſwer to the laſt propoſals made by the French Court.

Wagers are now depending, that the combined ſquadrons would leave the Bay of Gibraltar as ſoon as they had poſitive intelligence of the force and ſailing of Lord Howe's fleet, which by naval men is reckoned one of the beſt equipped that ever left England.

Lord Howe's fleet was ſpoke with on the 29th of September, twenty leagues weſt of the Burlings, on the coaſt of Portugal, and within about two days ſail of Gibraltar.

A gentleman, very high in office, has declared publicly in a Coffee-Houſe, that he was firmly of opinion, peace would not be concluded by the end of 1783; and an even bet of one thouſand guineas was laid at White's a few days ago, that America will not be independent for ten years to come.

We learn from the State of Georgia that ſome very ſhocking barbarities have lately been committed on the inhabitants by a number of the King's Royal murderers, who ſecrete themſelves in the woods and ſwamps of that country---and ſally out, when they find opportunity, on the unguarded peaſants, and perpetrate their diabolical projects; projects which originate in the minds of and can only be executed by infernals.

Several of the diſtreſſed exiles from Georgia, having obtained from Sir Guy Carleton a flag veſſel, and permiſſion for themſelves and families to return to that State, were, a few days ago, boarded near the Capes of Delaware, by a number of refugees (acting under the Britiſh King) who, after detaining them for ſome time, rummaged and turned all their little property topſy-turvy, and otherwiſe maltreated them. This tranſaction muſt convince even the moſt obdurate republican what implicit confidence is to be placed in the protections and authoritative paſſports of the Britiſh King's Commanders and Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace, &c.

No authentic accounts have yet been received of the evacuation of Charleſtown, though it is an event which hath long been expected.

His Excellency Benjamin Harriſon, Eſq; is re-elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the enſuing year.

The Honorable Thomas Sim Lee, Daniel Carroll, William Hemſley and Edward Giles, Eſquires, are elected Delegates to repreſent the State of Maryland in Congreſs.

*** On Sunday next there will be CHARITABLE COLLECTIONS made at Chriſt Church and St. Peter's Church, in this City, both Morning and Afternoon, for the Benefit of the Poor of the ſaid Congregations. The Donations of thoſe Perſons, who cannot attend Divine Service, will be received by WILLIAM ADCOCK, Eſq; or Mrs WOODDROP SIMS, Church Wardens.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1782.

THE Annual COMMUNICATION of the GRAND-LODGE of Pennſylvania, is to be held at the Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, on MONDAY, the 23d of December inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place all Officers of Lodges, holding Warrants under this Grand-Lodge, will punctually attend.

GRAND OFFICERS for the enſuing year to be elected, and other buſineſs of conſequence to be tranſacted.

By Order of the R. W. Grand-Maſter,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. D. G. Secretary.

December 2, 1782.

TWO hogſheads of PEARL or POT-ASH were put into the ſubſcriber's Store near two years ago. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be SOLD in ſix weeks from this date.

WILLIAM MILNOR, at the Old Ferry.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 26th day of December next, on the premiſes,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS or TRACTS of LAND, ſituated in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, late the eſtate of JAMES M'CONNAUGHY, deceaſed, one of which contains about 250 acres, now in tenure of Abraham Beatty, about 150 of which is cleared and good plough land, 10 or 12 acres of good meadow, the remainder well timbered, the whole well watered; adjoining this tract lies M'Connaughy's forge and merchant-mill. The other tract, now in tenure of James Cupples, lies about 17 miles from the former, within one mile of Brandywine Meeting-houſe, containing 156 acres and allowance, near 100 whereof is cleared and good plough land, three or four acres of meadow made, the remainder well timbered, the whole well watered. There are on both plantations good dwelling-houſes, barns and orchards. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, and any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may apply to JAMES MOORE, Eſq; or to JOHN ELLIOT, near the premiſes. An indiſputable title will be given. The ſale to begin at ſaid Beatty's, at 10 o'clock ſaid day.

DANIEL GRIFFITH,)
MICHAEL GRAHAM,) Executors.
JOHN ELLIOT,)

‡ *Nov.* 25.

A married WOMAN,

WITH a good BREAST of freſh MILK, whoſe Child is lately dead, would take in a Child to nurſe. She lives on Lancaſter Road, three Miles and an Half from Town, and can have any neceſſary Recommendations. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Vincent, November 13, 1782.

THE ſubſcriber gives PUBLIC NOTICE, that he gave a BOND to CASPER FITTING, in Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, for the ſum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS continental money, dated in March or April, 1779; and as ſome circumſtances have ſince occurred, I do forbid any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay until compelled by law. ¶ JACOB COVER.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years;

A Valuable FARM, late of Benjamin Britton, deceaſed, on the Banks of Neſhaminey, about a mile above the Ferry. The elegance of the ſituation and buildings, together with its vicinity to Briſtol, not to mention that there are many families of faſhion in the neighbourhood, ſeem to point it out as a convenient ſeat of retirement and amuſement to the wealthy, while the profits of ſo fertile and well improved a plantation are no leſs inviting to the farmer. For further particulars enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

N. B. No propoſals will be received after four weeks from the preſent date. *Philadelphia, Dec.* 3, 1782.

Northern Liberties, December 3, 1782.

ALL perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH MARRIOTT, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note or book-debt, are requeſted to call and diſcharge the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted, by

THOMAS MARRIOTT, Acting Ex'cutor.

N. B. To be SOLD, between three and four acres of LAND, in the Northern Liberties, about three miles from the city, whereon is a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with ſundry other improvements; likewiſe a LOT, containing two acres and a half, about a mile to the ſouthward of the city; there are on the premiſes a genteel frame tenement, garden, fruit trees, &c. &c. For terms, apply to THOMAS MARRIOTT. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Coleraine townſhip, Lancaſter county, in the night of the 20th inſt. an indented ſervant man, named George Titloff, about 24 years old, five feet three or four inches high, chunky built, round viſage, ſhort brown hair, has an impudent look, and very talkative; ſpeaks Engliſh, tho' he ſays he was born in Saxony, deſerted from the Engliſh in Philadelphia, drove a Continental team, ſome time followed farming near Reading, alſo in Cheſter county, Pequea, and about Lancaſter; he is fond of ſtrong liquor, and very ſubject to lying: Had on, when he went away, an old brown cloth coat, lincey jacket, old wool hat, tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, old blue ſtockings, and new ſhoes tied with thongs. Whoever apprehends ſaid fellow, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 21, 1782. JOSEPH MILLER.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶

A ROBBERY.

ON the 24th inſt. about 11 o'clock at night, two villains came to the houſe of Frederick Steen, innholder, in Concord, Cheſter county, one of them a white man, the other a Mulatto, and both wore blue ſailors jackets and trowſers, with ſmall round hats; the white man of a middle ſize, wore his own hair, and of a freſh complexion; the Mulatto a ſtout able bodied fellow; after calling for liquor, they followed the landlord into a room, preſented a piſtol, demanded his money, and robbed him of between 36 and 37 pounds. Whoever apprehends the above villains, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo as they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for either, paid by

Nov. 26, 1782. ¶ FREDERICK STEEN.

WAS committed to the goal of Cheſter county, the 29th of this inſtant, A certain JOHN JEFFERY ROBERSON, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high (who ſays, when at home, he lives in Rehoe townſhip, Lancaſter county) on ſuſpicion of having three ſtolen HORSES; one a black roan horſe, a natural pacer, about 17 hands high, 7 years old; another a ſorrel ſtallion, about 7 years old, a ratch of white on his face, about 15 hands and an half high; the other a little brown, thin of fleſh, and but of little value; the two former are thought to be the two horſes adverтiſed in this paper the 27th inſt. by John Mayer, of Manheim townſhip, Lancaſter county. The owner or owners of ſaid horſes are deſired to come to Cheſter, prove their property, enter into recognizance to proſecute the thief, pay coſts, and take them away. JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, November 30, 1782. ¶

Head of Elk, Cæcil county, Nov. 13. 1782.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the 23d of September, the two following creatures, viz. A white MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, remarkably white for her age, in good order, ſhod before, has been uſed to drawing, and may perhaps be a little chafed with the gears, has neither brand nor ear-mark, and if any other natural marks, not known; the other a ſorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a ſmall ratch in his face, and a white ſpot on his ſhoulder, made by the collar, and branded on the near buttock thus, S. Whoever ſecures and gives notice of ſaid creatures, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH.

P. S. Theſe creatures were bred about the Forks of Brandywine, and have gone that way. †

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 22d inſtant, a likely black MARE, 7 years old laſt ſpring, very broad made, ſhort legged, ſquat heavy mare, has very uncommon eyes, one hind foot white, but not remembered, ſome grey hairs in her forehead, paces middling ſwift, trots and gallops, was when taken very fat, and newly ſhod before. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, and delivers her to the owner, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, and for the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice upon conviction, SIX POUNDS, paid by SAMUEL HAYS, living in Eaſt Malborough, Cheſter county. *Nov.* 25. 1782. ¶

CAME to the plantation of John Humphrey, in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 6 weeks ago, a young pied HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 27, 1782. ¶ JOHN HUMPHREY.

WAS left at the ſubſcriber's houſe, at the Sign of General Waſhington and the Battle of Monmouth, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 16th day of October, 1781, A MULATTOE or NEGROE BOY, about 12 years old, by a perſon who called himſelf JOHN PARK, and offered him for ſale; he ſaid he came with diſpatches from General Greene to Congreſs, and was obliged to return again, and left the boy in my charge; but on his return from the ſouthward he was apprehended at Lancaſter, and put in goal; when the boy heard he was in goal, he ſaid that Park had taken him from Mr. Lyons, living near Peedee river, South-Carolina, and ſays his name is John, but Park called him Dick. His maſter is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold for expences in four weeks from the date here of.

Philad. Dec. 4, 1782. PETER SUMMERS.

N. B. Said boy was advertiſed by me in two papers in the years 1781 and beginning of 1782. ¶

CAME to Mr. Collins's place in Turner's Lane, in the Northern-Liberties, about half a mile from the Germantown road, a black and white COW, with an ear-mark; ſhe is dry and old. The owner, on proving property and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to

Nov. 20, 1782. JOSEPH BASKETT.

JUST PUBLISHED,
At BELL'S *Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet,*
[Price ONE DOLLAR,]

THE MAN OF FEELING:

A NOVEL, by Mr. MACKENZIE, of Edinburgh:

With the SENTIMENTAL SAILOR:

A POEM, originating from ROUSSEAU'S ELOISA.

Alſo now ſelling at ſaid BELL'S Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet, HALF A DOLLAR each Volume, according to the London Edition, compleat in three Volumes,

The new, elegant, entertaining and wonderful

HISTORY OF EMMA CORBETT,

exhibiting Henry and Emma, the faithful modern Lovers, as delineated by themſelves, in their original letters.

Publiſhed by COURTNEY MELMOTH, Author of the Pupil of Pleaſure, &c. &c.

In this Work the very great viciſſitudes of human Life and the miſeries of civil War are feelingly depicted; founded upon Incidents which occurred at and near Philadelphia, in the Royal Winter of 1777, when the Britiſh Gentry imagined they had taken an eternal Leaſe of the great Congreſſional City.

N. B. At ſaid BELL'S Book-Store may alſo be had, every CURIOSITY that is come-at-able in the American World of Books. † Nov. 20.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL Perſons, Purchaſers or Dealers in ſpirituous Liquors, are hereby notified, That the EXCISE-OFFICE is removed from CHESTNUT-STREET to THIRD-STREET, between ARCH and RACE-STREETS, oppoſite the GOLDEN-SWAN, where all Liquors aforeſaid, which are by Law made exciſeable, muſt be duly entered, with the particular Marks, Numbers, and true Contents of each Caſk.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philad. Nov. 23, 1782. ¶

SAMUEL MILES,

Deputy Quarter-Maſter for Pennſylvania,

REQUESTS all perſons who have public Accounts to ſettle with him, to bring them in immediately. He ſhall not conſider himſelf anſwerable for any difficulties that may ariſe in the ſettlement of ſuch accounts in the Quarter-Maſter's Department, as ought to be adjuſted by him, to any perſons who neglect to bring them in before the firſt day of January next,---at which time he expects to be out of office.

TO BE SOLD,

At Durham Iron-works, on the 16th Day of December next,

A NUMBER of good draught Horſes, Waggons, Gears, Cattle, Hogs, a large Quantity of excellent Hay, Smiths Tools, Furnace Tools, Pot and Kettle Patterns and Flaſks, and a Variety of other Things; being the Property of Richard Backhouſe and Company, and ſold in conſequence of the Diſſolution of ſaid Partnerſhip, by RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Durham, Nov. 20, 1782. ¶

TO BE LETT,

For a conſiderable number of years,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TANYARD, in the townſhip of Hanover, Lancaſter county, late the property of ANDREW ROGERS, deceaſed, with a conſiderable number of green hides, a large quantity of bark, 25 acres of good watered meadow, two good bearing orchards, a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other office-houſes, ſuitable for tanyard and farm. For further particulars, enquire of David Denny, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county; or Jane Rogers, on the premiſes.

JANE ROGERS, Adminiſtratrix.
Nov. 19, 1782. DAVID DENNY and JAMES ROGERS, Adminiſtrators.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Rogers, deceaſed, either by bond or otherways, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proven, that they may be adjuſted and paid. J. R. D. D. J. R.

†

Philadelphia, 11th Month 23, 1782.

TO BE LETT

By JAMES PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia,

A WELL improved FARM, two miles diſtant from Burlington, now occupied by Richard Stockton, containing 175 acres, on which a new convenient barn and ſtables were built the laſt ſummer, and the dwelling and kitchen repaired in good tenantable order.

Alſo a LOT of extraordinary MEADOW GROUND, about three acres, and a LOT of ORCHARD, about four acres, within the limits of ſaid town.

A LEATHER FACTORY.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the Currying, Saddling, Harneſs and Shoemaking buſineſſes, in their different branches, and ſolicits their favour and intereſt: He has at preſent for ſale, a quantity of draw-boot legs, calf-ſkins, and dreſſed leather; likewiſe ſaddles of ſeveral kinds, bridles, portmanteaus, ſaddle-bags, holſters and caps, boots and ſhoes, with many other articles in the leather trade, too numerous to particularize. He flatters himſelf that by his attention to buſineſs, and his particular care in the quality of his work, he will be able to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe gentlemen who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom; they may depend on being ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, either by the quantity or ſingle article, at reaſonable rates, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM PERKINS,
Living in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1782. ¶

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

A VERY good, large PLANTATION, in Bucks county, adjoining Græme Park, about 20 miles from this city. Alſo, a very convenient STABLE and COACH-HOUSE, in Third-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet; belonging to the eſtate of Mark Freeman, deceaſed.

4 w. WILLIAM SITGREAVES, RICHARD FOOTMAN, BENJAMIN GIBBS. } Executors.

WANTED,

A PERSON who can produce a good recommendation of his honeſty, and qualifications to ſuperintend at a FORGE and SLITTING-MILL; ſuch a one may meet with ſuitable encouragement, by applying in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, to ¶ RUMFORD DAWES.

To be ſold at the ſame place, a quantity of TANNERS OIL.

NOTICE is hereby given to the

Inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia, who have ſuſtained Damages by the Armies, Soldiers or Adherents of the King of Great-Britain, that they make out juſt and accurate Accounts thereof, agreeable to Law, and deliver the ſame to the Aſſeſſors of their reſpective Townſhips, Wards and Diſtricts, without delay.

By Order of the Board of Commiſſioners,
Nov. 26. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the 25th inſt. an apprentice LAD, named WILLIAM COVERT, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a ſhort light coloured coat, a green jacket, a pair of claret coloured breeches, a pair of blue yarn ſtockings, a pair of large block tin buckles in his ſhoes, and a round hat; took with him 2 Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, and a crimſon pluſh waiſtcoat. Whoever takes up ſaid LAD, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN REEDLE.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

Frederick County, Maryland, Nov. 17, 1782.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living adjoining Monocoſy Manor, in the aboveſaid county, on Sunday night laſt, A Negroe Man, named SAM, a well ſet country born fellow, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had ſundry ſorts of good cloaths with him, the colours not known, as he was frequently dealing, and kept his cloaths from home, at his wife's maſter's; he was ſeen laſt Monday near M'Calliſter's Town, going towards York, and very likely he will make for Philadelphia, as he has been there ſeveral times with my waggon; he is an artful fellow with his tongue, and perhaps will endeavour to paſs for a free Negroe. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have TEN POUNDS Specie Reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH WOOD.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him off at their peril. † 6 *W.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS HOUSEKEEPER, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle immediately, otherwiſe they will be put to trouble; likewiſe all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to come on or before the 19th of December next, otherwiſe will not be accepted by me ELIZABETH HOUSEKEEPER, Adminiſtratrix, living in Northwales townſhip, Philadelphia county, one mile from the Meeting houſe. *Nov.* 27, 1782. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, about two months ago, a reddiſh milch COW, about 5 years old, ſhe is white faced, and has ſome white on her belly. Whoever owns the ſaid cow, is deſired to pay coſt and take her away. JACOB FUNK.

Cheltenham, November, 20, 1782. †

By virtue of a Writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Coffee-Houſe, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon,

A CERTAIN MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, containing about 125 acres of land, with many improvements thereon, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, bounded by lands of George George, Iſaac Abraham, George Clever, and others, about three miles from the Bird-in-Hand Tavern, on the Gulph-Mill road, and 16 miles from this city; late the property of William Bell, and to be ſold by

Philad. Nov. 20. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Northampton county, November 13, 1782.

By virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at Eaſton aforeſaid, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, near the river Delaware, bounded by lands of James Durham, Henry Dildine and others, and containing about 350 acres and allowance, whereof 100 acres are cleared, ſeveral acres of meadow and more can be made, and whereon are two dwelling-houſes, barns and ſtables, &c. late the property of Jacob Wood; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY, the 5th day of December next, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes,

About FORTY LOTS,

SITUATE on that beautiful, convenient and very public thoroughfair, between the city of Philadelphia and Baltimore town, called the POINT-LANDING, at the Head of Elk. A number of them front on a fine bank of the river, exceedingly convenient for a wharfage, being a bold ſhore and as good water as any where for ſeveral miles below, and quite as convenient to the country as the Point-Landing, having ſeveral large ſtreets leading directly from them into the public roads, on which ſtreets all the other lots are bounded. The whole will form a handſome village, commodiouſly ſituated for trade by land and water. A plan of which may be ſeen by applying to *William Montgomery*, at Dr. Gardner's, in this city, or to *Zebulon Hollingſworth*, near the premiſes. Attendance will be given, and terms made known on the day of ſale, by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, and

Philad. Nov 5. DAVID WALLACE.

N. B. Good titles will be given. §

Philadelphia, November 20, 1782.

To be SOLD or LETT,

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION in Oxford townſhip, containing about 165 acres, ſix miles from Philadelphia, at the mouth of Frankford creek, now occupied by Jacob Zeebly. The ſoil is good and well fenced; it is pleaſantly ſituated, and has a large orchard of the beſt Newtown pippen and other apples. For further particulars apply to THOMAS WELLING.

PUBLIC SALE,

On THURSDAY, the 5th December next, if the Weather be fair, if not, the firſt good Day after, on the Plantation of WILLIAM HARRIS, in Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, as follows, viz.

COWS, Sheep and Hogs; Wheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats and Flax-ſeed; a Waggon and two excellent draught Horſes; an Ox Cart; a Horſe Cart; a valuable breeding Mare and Foal; two beautiful blooded Colts, one three Years paſt, the other two; Implements of Huſbandry, &c. &c.

Terms of Payment to be made known at the Place of Sale.

N. B. The ſaid Plantation to be LETT, and entered on the firſt of March next; it is ſituated 12 Miles from Philadelphia, two from Delaware, and contains 170 Acres, 120 of which are cleared; the Dwelling-houſe, Barn and Stables, &c. are very good; the Situation is pleaſant and healthy.

For Terms, apply to WILLIAM HARRIS, at his Houſe in Strawberry-Alley, any Time before the Sale, or on the Day of Sale, at the Plantation aforeſaid.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1782. ¶

A ROBBERY.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th inſtant, between the hours of 8 and 9, three men, one about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, dark brown hair tied, pock-marked; had on a dark brown cloth coat and breeches, with a flaped hat; the other about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, ſmooth face, ſhort brown hair; had on a ſhirt over his other cloaths, looſe white overalls, much too big, with a large cocked hat; the third, who ſtood at the door, was of a fair complexion, pale faced, ſhort brown hair; had on an old faſhioned claret coloured cloth coat much faded, and breeches of the ſame, broke behind, a large cocked hat, &c. all armed with piſtols, one remarkable long in a belt hung over the ſhoulder. They ſtole the following ſums of money and articles, viz. Twenty-three half Johanneſſes, one of the half Johanneſſes was marked with the letters Wm. A. on the face, done with a knife, four guineas, three Engliſh and one French, much clipped, 31 dollars and two-thirds in ſmall change, two ſilver watches, one with a ſilver face (larger than common) maker's name Corderoy, London, a ſteel chain, with large oval links, braſs key, and inſtead of a regulator a ſmall ſteel pin or ſcrew, in which is fixed the hair ſpring, and ſerves for a regulator, No. not known, and faſtened to the chain with a braſs wire; the other a ſmall ſilver watch, with a china face, with ſundry cracks in the face, old caſes patched and ſoldered, which appears, a broad ſteel chain, with two ſeals green glaſs, one with three ſides, the other a long ſeal, in form of a pyramid, maker's name and No. forgot; alſo the following Loan-Office certificates, viz. One for 300 dollars, No. 1644, dated January 26th, 1778, two for 200 dollars each, No. 2909 and 2910, dated April 2d, 1778, one for 1000 dollars, No. 4319, dated December 20th, 1779, one for 1000 dollars, No. 2232, dated February 1ſt, 1779, one for 500 dollars, No. 4334, dated April, 2d, 1781, one for 400 dollars, No. 4895, dated April 2d, 1781; alſo one ſett bills of exchange on France for 18 dollars, dated April 2d, 1782, No. 354 alſo one new beaver hat, with blue ſilk lining, much ſweated, one ſword, ebony hilt (eagle head ſilver) double chain, and ſingle guard ſoldered in two places, on the ſcabbard middle mounting the letter H ſomewhat defaced; one ſmall fowling-piece, braſs mounted, alſo a white glaſs ſeal, ſet in ſilver, impreſſion a dove and olive branch; alſo a piece of blanketting, marked 15 yards with red chalk, and on one corner with the letters P. W. with brown cloth. Whoever apprehends the Robbers, ſo that they be brought to juſtice, and the owner recover the above recited articles, ſhall receive Sixty Dollars reward, or in proportion for any part thereof.

October 11, 1782. ¶ PETER WITNER.

N. B. A ſett of ſmall ſilver veſt coat buttons, and ſome clippings of gold were taken.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 13th of October laſt paſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, A black MARE COLT, two years old, near 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, and has had her tail docked, is quarter blooded, and natural to trot, appears to move well, was likely, and in good order when ſhe went away. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt, and gives notice thereof, ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH STRAWBRIDGE. ¶

November 11, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of THOMAS BEAN, late of Worceſter townſhip, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment on or before the 25th day of this inſtant, or to be dealt with as the law directs; and all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accoounts, properly adjuſted, that they may be ſettled. JAMES BEAN, WILLIAM LANE, Adminiſtrators.

¶

Thirty-two Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter county, near Downing's-Town, Two HORSES, viz. One on the 25th of July, 1781, being a yelloviſh bay gelding, 8 years old paſt, about 14 hands high, ſtrong and neatly made, has a ſmall ſtar and ſome white ſaddle-marks, a natural trotter, canters middling handy, and carries himſelf well, has a ſcar juſt above the root of his tail, nearly the form of a quarter full moon, having ſcarcely any hair on it, occaſioned by the mad itch when a colt. Twelve Dollars will be given for the horſe only, if attainable.

The other, on the 22d of October laſt, being a ſorrel maze, 7 or 8 years old, between 13½ and 14 hands high, lengthy and middling neatly made, except her hind legs which are rather crooked, her mane very light made, alſo of a lighter colour than elſewhere, in middling order, ſhod before, a pidling ſlow pacer, and without any other gaits, with foal ſince ſome time in June. Five Dollars will be paid for the mare, if recovered, and reaſonable charges for both, if delivered to the ſubſcriber, and the remainder for the thieves, if convicted.

The ſubſcriber has for SALE,

A PLANTATION, lying in Colerain townſhip, Lancaſter county, containing 190 acres, well watered by ſprings, and has a conveniency for any kind of over-ſhot mill or other water-works, a log-houſe and barn, and a ſmall orchard thereon, ſome meadow and more may be made, about 80 acres of the ſame is woodland; would, if ſuitable, be exchanged for almoſt any kind of merchandize, or a houſe in the city, and if not ſold before the firſt of March next, will be leaſed a number of years, to have it better improved by the tenant, on very eaſy terms. For which, and ſeeing the premiſes, apply to Mr. JAMES GALBREATH, adjoining the ſame.

Has alſo for SALE,

A very large, complete and excellent GRADUATING MACHINE, uſed in ſurveying, inſtrument making, &c. For which enquire of Mr. WILLIAM SHANNON, of New-ſtreet, Philadelphia. READING HOWELL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.